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# SUMMARY BROCHURE **PREFERRED LAND USE ALTERNATIVE AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

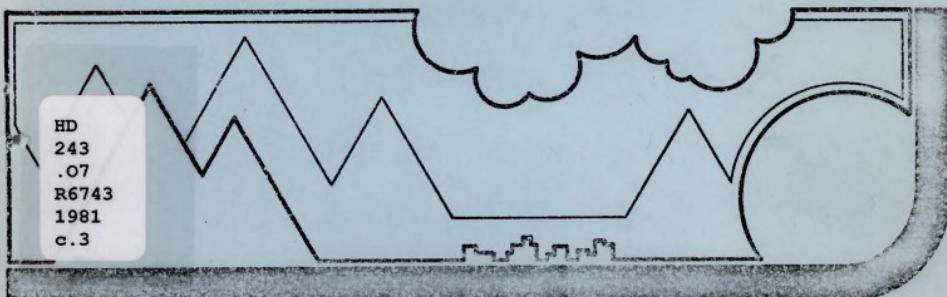
for the  
**ROSEBURG DISTRICT  
PLANNING AREA**

161-162

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

Roseburg District - Oregon

September 1981



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## INTRODUCTION

This brochure summarizes the preferred land use alternative and other alternatives considered, as well as additional information, developed for the land use planning process in the Roseburg District. The land use plan, when completed in 1983, will guide the resource management programs on the public lands of the Roseburg District for the next decade.

Public involvement is an essential step in the planning process to ensure the land use plan best serves the public interest. Public input, both formal and informal, has been used to collect social, economic and resource information, identify issues, formulate planning criteria, and develop the preferred alternative.

This brochure provides an opportunity for citizens as well as organizations and agencies to study the preferred alternative and participate in the next scheduled stage of the planning process - preparation of the Timber Management Environmental Impact Statement for the Douglas-South Umpqua Sustained Yield Units (see page 9).

*Note: The preferred alternative is displayed in italic type throughout the brochure.*

## SUMMARY OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Roseburg District Manager has selected a preferred land use alternative. This alternative balances timber production with a variety of other resource uses as well as protection of environmental values. Specifically, the preferred alternative:

- increases the allowable cut level by 34 million board feet (MMBF) for an annual level of 235 MMBF. Four intensive management practices are planned: spacing control in young stands, commercial thinning, fertilization, and planting of genetically improved trees. In addition, the preferred alternative includes mortality-salvage and continued use of herbicides as a tool for site preparation and maintenance;
- expands the total level of local employment, personal earnings dependent on BLM resources and the contribution of resource programs to local public revenues;
- provides for mineral and energy resource exploration and development throughout the District as well as land allocations for communication sites, access development and rights-of-way, including utility and transportation corridors, reservoirs and power sites;
- contributes to the improvement or maintenance of water quality in streams, rivers and municipal watersheds. Best management practices and protective buffers along streams, riparian zones and scenic areas will reduce soil loss and erosion;
- provides for a variety of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities including day use facilities, campgrounds, water sports areas, trails, and off-road vehicle use areas;
- protects and maintains scenic quality in areas of high visual sensitivity, particularly along designated state scenic areas;
- protects areas known to contain important cultural resources;

- protects or improves fish spawning, rearing and migrating habitat through application of best management practices and protective buffers along streams;
- contributes to a diversity of wildlife habitat throughout the District, ranging from young vegetative communities to old-growth communities and riparian areas;
- protects nest sites and essential habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered animals (bald eagle and Columbian white-tailed deer) and habitat for state threatened species (northern spotted owl);
- protects habitat of threatened, endangered or sensitive plant species;
- provides areas for scientific and educational study;
- recommends designation of four Areas of Critical Environmental Concern; and
- demonstrates consistency with local comprehensive plans, state planning goals and plans of other federal agencies.

Additional details regarding the preferred alternative are included in the tables and resource program narratives on pages 13 to 50.

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A public meeting is scheduled for October 19, 1981, to discuss the preferred land use alternative. The purpose of the meeting is to describe the range of issues to be analyzed in a Timber Management Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Douglas-South Umpqua Sustained Yield Units.

The public is encouraged to attend and assist in identifying relevant issues and other alternatives that should be considered in the EIS.

### EIS Scoping Meeting Location and Schedule

Date: Monday, October 19, 1981

Place: BLM District Office  
777 N.W. Garden Valley Blvd.  
Roseburg, Oregon

Time: 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

Anyone wishing additional information may visit or phone the Roseburg District Office, located at 777 N.W. Garden Valley Blvd. in Roseburg, phone number 672-4491. Specific questions may be addressed to Bob Alverts at ext. 242.

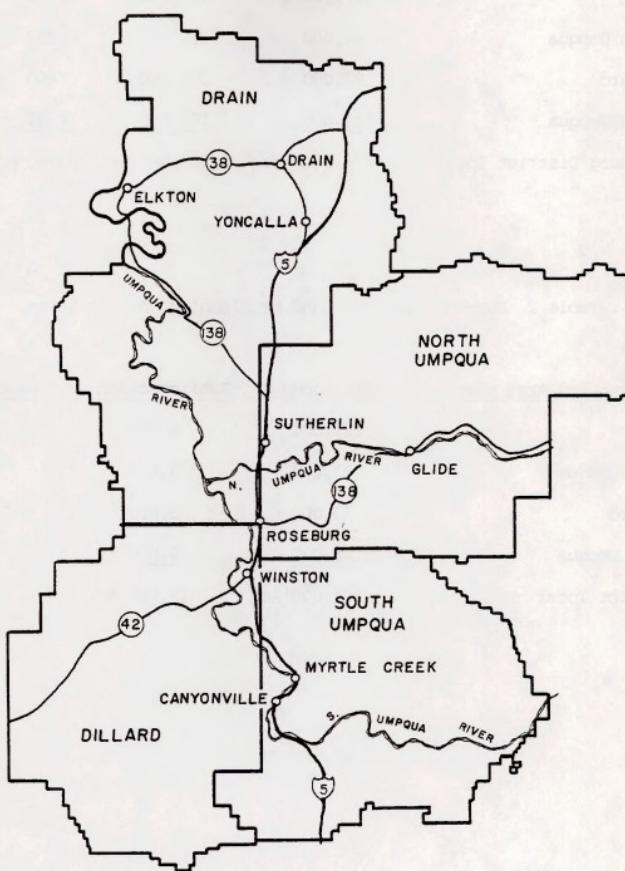
#### PLANNING AREA

In western Oregon, the history of BLM-administered lands is evidenced in the checkerboard ownership pattern characteristic of western railroad land grants. Most of the area administered by the Roseburg District BLM is revested Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. Except for 280 acres in Lane County, all of Roseburg District's land falls in Douglas County, largely between the Coast and Cascade mountain ranges, predominately in the Umpqua River basin. Within these geographic boundaries, BLM lands comprise 29 percent of the total land area.

Most of the District's public lands are forested and have been historically managed for timber production under the sustained yield concept; the current District allowable cut is 201 million board feet. Other resources include over 300 species of wildlife; ten developed recreation areas and other recreational resources, supporting 40,000 visitor-use days per year; and, mineral, forage, water, botanical, and cultural resources.

These resources, under the charge of the District Manager and a staff of about 160 employees, are managed on an annual budget of approximately six million dollars--a fund largely derived from O&C receipts. The District is divided into four resource areas, the boundaries of which form the four planning units of the planning area (shown on the opposite page). The acreage within these units is shown in the following tables. With the exception of a few land acquisition proposals, all land use allocations, summarized in this brochure, apply only to BLM-administered land.

RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT AREAS  
ROSEBURG DISTRICT



SCALE 1" = APPROX 10 MILES

Table 1 Ownership by Planning Unit (Resource Area) in Acres

<u>Resource Area Name</u>	<u>Public Land (BLM)</u>	<u>Pvt. &amp; Other Public Land</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Drain	127,000	347,000	1,400	475,400
North Umpqua	94,000	280,000	200	374,200
Dillard	92,000	225,000	400	317,400
South Umpqua	<u>111,000</u>	<u>181,000</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>293,900</u>
Roseburg District Total	424,000 Ac.	1,033,000 Ac.	3,900 Ac.	1,460,900 Ac.

Table 2 BLM-Administered Land by Planning Unit in Acres

<u>Resource Area Name</u>	<u>O&amp;C Lands</u>	<u>Public Domain</u>	<u>Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands</u>
Drain	121,000	6,000	100
North Umpqua	91,000	3,000	--
Dillard	73,000	5,000	14,000
South Umpqua	<u>106,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>--</u>
District Total	391,000 Ac.	19,000 Ac.	14,100 Ac.

## PLANNING PROCESS

BLM's land use planning system is a dynamic process which provides for multiple use management of the public lands.

The planning process includes three separate phases: (1) Land Use Plan, (2) Environmental Impact Statement and (3) Decision.

### Land Use Plan Phase

Since 1978, BLM resource specialists in forestry, wildlife, fisheries, minerals, recreation, soil conservation, visual, cultural, and botanical resources, together with specialists in sociology and economics, have completed the following elements of the land use plan.

#### - Identification of Issues

A number of contacts with interested publics, other agencies and local governments have been made through resource area tours, open houses, individual contacts, periodic newsletters, and District Advisory Council meetings to identify major issues to be addressed in the plan. Issues addressed in the Roseburg District are summarized in this brochure.

#### - Data Collection and Analysis

Information on resource quality, quantity, use and problems; resource outputs, number of jobs, levels of income, and public revenue generated; people's attitudes and opinions about BLM resources and management procedures; and other miscellaneous planning problems were assembled through inventories conducted by BLM staff and contractors.

The above information has been analyzed and recorded on overlays, maps, tables, and in narrative descriptions in a number of documents, including the Unit Resource Analysis (URA), Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) and Planning Area Analysis (PAA).

#### - Management Recommendations

Using the above analyses, resource specialists have developed management recommendations which would best support their particular resource. These recommendations were formed with a "binders-on" approach allowing each specialist to disregard other program constraints and recommend the best possible, technically feasible resource program. Recommendations form the basis of land use allocations, which indicate specific locations where certain management practices should occur to accomplish objectives. This information has been included in a document known as Step 1 of the Management Framework Plan (land use plan).

#### - Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are sideboards or rules which provide:

- BLM planners and managers guidance for tailoring issues and concerns into a range of possible land use allocations and draft land use alternatives;

- a basis for all participants to understand, discuss and contribute to the planning process within an established set of rules;
- a basis for the selection of a preferred alternative.

Draft planning criteria were distributed for public review in January 1981. The criteria have been revised to reflect public comments and concern. Copies are available at the Roseburg District Office.

- Draft Land Use Plan Alternatives and Associated Materials

Draft land use alternatives were prepared according to the planning criteria. Overlay maps were prepared to display potential land use allocations for each draft alternative. Draft alternatives were summarized in a brochure released in May 1981. Public and internal review of the draft land use alternatives and factors to be used in the selection of a preferred alternative occurred during May and June 1981, resulting in over 250 comments.

- Development of a Preferred Alternative

In response to public and internal review comments, the District Manager selected a preferred alternative. This is the current step in the planning process, and the last stage of the Land Use Plan phase.

#### Environmental Impact Statement Phase

The environmental impacts of the preferred land use alternative, other alternatives and associated issues will be assessed and analyzed in the Timber Management Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Douglas-South Umpqua Sustained Yield Units.

- EIS Scoping

A public meeting is scheduled for October 19, 1981, to discuss the preferred land use alternative, and the range of issues and other alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS (see page 4).

During 1982, draft and final EIS documents will be prepared.

- Development of Draft EIS Document

The draft document describes anticipated environmental impacts of the timber program's proposed action and alternatives.

- Development of Final EIS Document

The final EIS responds to public comments on the adequacy of the draft EIS and makes necessary adjustments for accuracy, depth and scope of impact assessment, and may include additional alternatives. The EIS, like the land use alternatives, is a tool of analysis, not a decision document.

Decision Phase

During 1983, a Timber Management Decision Document and Management Framework Plan Summary will be prepared.

## OVERVIEW OF LAND USE ALTERNATIVES

### Minimum Allocations and Management Practices

At a minimum, alternatives comply with federal laws relating to land use and resource management. The application of these laws automatically determines some minimum land use allocations and management practices. The Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Land Act of 1937 (O&C Act) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) provide broad guidance for management of BLM-administered lands in western Oregon. In addition to these broad mandates, a number of laws guide the management of specific resources and activities, including the Endangered Species Act, amendments of 1978, Clean Water Act of 1977, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, pertaining to Protection of Wetlands, and Sikes Act, as amended.

### Scope of Alternatives

Draft land use alternatives were developed from the planning issues summarized in Appendix I. Goals and objectives of draft alternatives are included in Appendix II. These range from an alternative which emphasizes production of timber and other commodity values to one which emphasizes protection of natural and cultural values.

*The preferred alternative reflects a combination of the land uses described in the draft alternatives.*

### Public Involvement

Public comments were an important factor in developing a preferred alternative. Public involvement included four open houses, individual letters, and recommendations by the District Advisory Council. Comments having a major influence in the determination of the preferred alternative included those identifying corrections in the draft alternative brochure, those identifying information that had been overlooked and those which tied directly to the decision factors.

During the open houses area managers met with members of the public to answer questions and provide detailed explanations of elements within the draft alternatives. Participants were asked to submit comments in writing.

The District Advisory Council, representing multiple use interests for BLM, made four specific recommendations for inclusion in the preferred alternative:

- protect water quality and watershed resources;
- provide habitat for 25 pairs of spotted owls, as well as a provision for continued study of the species;

- protect sensitive visual resources, particularly in designated state scenic areas; and
- provide for some timber harvest and other activity in riparian areas.

Written comments from the public reinforced the position of the District Advisory Council, but also stressed the need for continuing a high, sustainable level of timber production and increased employment and recreational opportunities, while still maintaining and protecting environmental and aesthetic values including wildlife habitats, water quality, scenic resources and areas for scientific and educational study. For additional detail and a summary of the public comments, see District Planning Newsletter number 14 (additional copies are available at the Roseburg District Office).

While all written comments were reviewed and major points summarized, not every suggestion could be met.

Preferred Alternative

*The preferred land use alternative has been developed in response to public comments and according to the criteria in the decision factors, listed in Appendix III.*

*The preferred alternative is the land use alternative which most appropriately satisfies the public comments, decision criteria and Bureau policies.*

RESOURCE PROGRAM NARRATIVES FOR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE  
AND OTHERS CONSIDERED

Forestry Program

The forestry program is built upon the management principles of sustained yield and multiple-use. The program is dependent on the commercial forest land base to achieve and maintain in perpetuity a high-level annual or regular periodic output of timber. In general, the allowable cut offered depends upon the number of acres devoted to timber production and the intensive management practices used. The level of harvest increases as the number of acres allocated to timber production increases. Production also increases as the level of management (investment) goes up.

The maximum allowable cut presently attainable on the District is achieved when all acres of commercial forest land are managed for timber production at the highest levels of investment which are economically sound. The Roseburg District has 391,100 acres of commercial forest land which can be managed to produce a sustained yield of timber. By managing this land base intensively, the District has the potential to produce 276 million board feet (MMBF) of timber per year. (The current annual yield, allowable cut volume, of 201 MMBF per year was declared in 1972).

A new allowable cut will be calculated at the end of this planning effort. The actual volume declared may be less than full biological potential, depending upon the number of acres allocated to other uses and the operational constraints built into the land use plan in order to meet multiple use objectives. Table 3 summarizes the impacts of land use allocations on timber yield for each alternative.

The preferred alternative increases timber harvesting by 34 MMBF over the current annual allowable cut level, providing 235 MMBF of timber each year. To harvest this timber, four intensive management practices are employed--spacing control in young stands, commercial thinning, fertilization, and planting of genetically improved trees. In addition, the preferred alternative includes mortality-salvage and continued use of herbicides as a tool for site preparation and maintenance.

This alternative allocates 333,300 acres of commercial forest land to intensive management activities, yielding 226 MMBF. An additional 52,100 acres of commercial forest land will be managed under area control, yielding 9 MMBF per year. Area control is a process for managing a given number of acres under a special timber harvest regime. In the preferred alternative this would provide some timber harvest while protecting resources in riparian areas, spotted owl areas, old growth blocks, and visual corridors. The details regarding area control will be developed in specific plans for the areas affected.

Table 3 Impacts of Land Use Allocations on Timber Yield by Alternative

Land Use Allocation	Pref. Alternative	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
Riparian Areas	18,332 9.6 <sup>2</sup>	18,319 6.5	18,319 13.0	26,383 18.7	90,707 63.9
Old Growth Blocks	14,700 7.7	0	13,052 9.3	21,422 15.2	40,098 28.3
Recreation	502 0.4	1,523 1.1	2,119 1.5	2,773 2.0	4,615 3.3
Golden Eagles and Raptors	640 0.5	0	640 0.5	1,280 0.9	2,560 1.8
Botanical Resources	611 0.4	570 0.4	570 0.4	570 0.4	570 0.4
Cultural Resources	508 0.4	508 0.4	508 0.4	508 0.4	508 0.4
Columbian White-Tailed Deer	0	0	0	107 0.1	107 0.1
Spotted Owl	19,826 10.4	0	10,220 5.9	27,407 15.9	54,940 31.9
Bald Eagle	2,912 2.0	2,769 1.6	2,769 1.6	2,769 1.6	8,769 5.1
80 Acre Blocks	10,582 5.5	0	11,348 6.4	67,727 38.2	102,466 57.7
Osprey	3,445 1.8	0	4,964 2.8	5,273 3.0	10,430 5.9
Visual Resource Management	20,502 4.4	0	27,890 8.0	45,703 12.8	90,703 26.9
Standing Cavity Trees	54,480 0.4	0	23,596 0.2	86,817 0.7	130,751 2.2
Combined Resource Allocation Effect	52,047 41	23,412 10	71,061 45	168,713 97	283,890 187

<sup>1</sup>Land Use Allocation in Commercial Forest Land (Acres).<sup>2</sup>Timber Volumes Foregone in Allocation Areas, Million Board Feet  
Production/Year, Scribner (MMBF/Yr.).(NOTE: Acres may be overlapping and are not additive. They are meant  
to show impacts of particular allocations on timber yield.)

In relation to the decision factors and public comments, timber management in the preferred alternative meets three important tests. First, it provides for an increased level of sustained timber production, meeting regional and national demands. Second, the preferred alternative expands the level of local employment and personal earnings supported by timber production in the District (see Appendix IV). Local employment would increase from the current estimate of 3,130 full-time jobs per year to 3,656 full-time jobs per year. Similarly, annual personal earnings would climb to \$45.2 million, from \$38.6 million (1976-78 dollars). Finally, the preferred alternative expands the District's contribution to local public revenues and, subsequently, the provision of public services and community infrastructure. O&C disbursements would increase by \$2.5 million annually in 1976-78 dollars, or \$5 million annually in 1980 dollars (see Tables 4 and 5). Table 4 shows that projected revenues from annual timber sales are estimated to be \$70.5 million in constant 1980 dollars. On the same dollar basis, the annual contractual costs of forest development are projected to be approximately \$2.5 million.

Table 4 Projected Costs of Forest Development Activities, Revenues from Timber Sales and O&C Disbursements to Counties in Western Oregon (\$1,000,000 1980 Basis)

	Maximum Allowable Cut Presently Attainable	Pref. Alt.	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Existing Situation FY 1981 Projects
Forest Development Costs*	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.5	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.7
Value of Timber Sold	\$ 82.8	\$70.8	\$79.8	\$69.6	\$53.7	\$26.7	\$ 60.3
O&C Disbursements to Counties in Western Oregon	\$ 41.4	\$35.1	\$39.9	\$34.8	\$26.85	\$13.35	\$ 30.15

\*These are the average annual contractual costs for site preparation, planting, plantation maintenance, protection, release, spacing control and fertilization projected for each alternative during the period 1984-1993.

Alternative "A" maximizes timber production while meeting legal requirements to protect threatened and endangered species of wildlife, cultural resources and water quality. The 367,700 acres available for timber production in Alternative "A" would produce an allowable cut of 266 MMBF annually. Operational and spatial constraints on timber harvest and stand regeneration are minimized.

Alternatives "B" and "C" allocate, respectively, fewer acres to timber production. They increase both the operational and spatial constraints on timber harvest and stand regeneration. The effect of these constraints is evident from the allowable cut levels possible - 232 MMBF each year in Alternative "B" and 179 MMBF each year in Alternative "C".

In Alternative "D" timber is produced only in those areas not in conflict with other resource programs, and where harvest is prescribed to create forage for wildlife. The annual allowable cut would be 89 MMBF of timber.

The total acreage of commercial forest land remains constant for all alternatives at 391,100 acres. Appendix V details the acres allocated to resource programs for each alternative. Differences in allowable cut levels between alternatives are due to acreage allocations for three categories of forest land:

- acres allocated to intensive timber management;
- acres partially allocated to timber management while also meeting other resource objectives; and
- acres removed or withdrawn from intensive management to protect other resources.

Table 5 contrasts the production levels and economic effects projected to accompany each alternative with that being produced today by the District's current allowable cut. See Appendix IV for additional detail.

Table 5 Increase or Decrease in Timber Production and Local Economic Effects of Alternatives Compared with the Current Allowable Cut Level (201 MMBF)

	<u>Pref.</u>	<u>Alt.</u>	<u>Alt. A</u>	<u>Alt. B</u>	<u>Alt. C</u>	<u>Alt. D</u>
Allowable Cut (MMBF)	+ 34	+65	+31	- 22	-112	
Local Employment Depen- dent on Timber Produc- tion (no. of jobs)	+527	+1,011	+481	-356	-1,744	
Local Payroll Dependent on Timber Production (millions of dollars 1976 basis)	+\$6.6	+\$12.8	+\$6.1	-\$4.3	-\$21.5	
O&C Disbursements to Counties in W. Oregon (millions of dollars 1976 basis)	+\$2.5	+\$4.7	+\$2.3	-\$1.6	-\$8.2	
O&C Disbursements to Counties in W. Oregon (millions of dollars 1980 basis)	+\$5.0	+\$9.8	+\$4.7	-\$3.3	-\$16.8	

The table compares the alternatives and displays the extent to which each alternative makes a contribution to public revenue comparable to that made possible through the 1972 allowable cut declaration.

The payrolls reported are 1976 wages. While the figures understate the wages paid today, the wage-time figures are applied consistently throughout all alternatives and across all resources. Because the dollar value of payrolls continues to increase with inflation, the relevant features of the display are the differences among alternatives.

O&C disbursements are reported for two base periods, 1976 and 1980. Because 1976 is the most recent year in which data are available for all resource programs, it is the time period used to compare local economic effects of allocating land to timber production versus the economic effects of allocating land to other uses (further details can be found in the Socio-Economic Profile and the Planning Area Analysis documents). Since stumpage prices over the last decade have increased faster than general inflation, projected O&C disbursements are also displayed using more current prices (\$300/MMBF).

### Recreation Program

Each land use alternative provides for a variety of recreational opportunities. Generally, all public lands in the Roseburg District are open year-round for recreation activities and uses. All alternatives provide for protection, use and maintenance of existing recreation sites and facilities. In addition, all alternatives meet the Presidential directive to protect a  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile corridor, inventoried by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), along the Smith, Umpqua (from Roseburg to Elkton) and North Umpqua Rivers from actions which could jeopardize potential designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Each of these free-flowing streams has been identified for further evaluation and study as potential wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Each alternative honors and continues existing permits for environmental education areas. Land acquisitions appropriate to a particular recreation opportunity would be pursued if agreement could be obtained from involved private landowners, if funding were assured and if the proposals were compatible with state and local plans.

*The preferred alternative provides a variety of developed and dispersed recreational opportunities, including campgrounds, water sports areas, natural and environmental education areas, hiking and equestrian trails, and off-road vehicle use areas as shown in Table 6. This not only satisfies decision criteria, but also meets public demands for expanded recreational opportunities and areas for scientific and educational study.*

*Two of four Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) recommended for designation are within the Recreation Program: the North Umpqua River Recreation and Scenic Area and the Tater Hill Landslide Research Natural Area (see page 34).*

To address public comments on the use of off-road vehicles (ORVs), the alternative continues the provision of opportunities for ORV use on non-groomed roads and trails; however, areas managed for exclusive use have not been designated. To comply with the policies set forth in Executive Order 11644, requiring designation of areas or trails as open, closed or restricted from ORV use, the majority of the public lands within the Roseburg District would remain open for ORV use and activities (391,200 acres). Areas closed to ORV use (totaling 32,800 acres) include: recreation sites, research natural areas, habitats of federal threatened or endangered animals (bald eagle, Columbian white-tailed deer) and state threatened animals (northern spotted owl), cultural sites, and locations of sensitive, threatened or endangered plant species.

Table 6 Major Recreation Features by Land Use Alternative

<u>Recreation Feature</u>	<u>Preferred Alternative</u>	<u>Alt. A</u>
Swimming & Water Oriented Use	Same as Alt. "B".	Public lands are generally open to this type of activity.
Off-Road Vehicles	Continue motorcycle and 4X4 use in specific portions of Hubbard Cr. and Yellow Cr. Mtn. areas, permitting mud runs on some roads in the same areas.	Motorcycle use in specific portions of Hubbard Cr. and Yellow Cr. Mtn. areas. 4X4 mud runs on some roads in the same areas.
Hiking & Equestrian Trails	No. Umpqua River, Silver Butte, White Rock, short trails near Ben Irving Reservoir, Tyee, Cougar Cr., Casenknife Ridge, Gunter, Hawkins Lake, and Susan Cr. Falls Trail extension.	Trail development in Tyee, No. Umpqua River, Silver Butte, White Rock and No. Myrtle Cr. areas.
Natural Areas, Recreation Sites/Environmental Education Areas	Beatty Cr., Myrtle Island Woodruff Canyon Lands, Little River Arch, Red Pond, Old Fairview, Tater Hill Landslide, No. Myrtle Cr., plus two unnamed parcels in Dillard R.A. and continuation of Env. Ed. areas with Camas Valley, Riddle, Roseburg, and Glide School Dist., and Umpqua Comm. Colleg.	Beatty Cr. and Myrtle Island. Three sites are pending suitability studies.
Recreation Site Proposals	Same as Alt. "C", plus Swiftwater, Brad's Cr., Golden Bar and Doerner Rd.	Part of Wolf Cr. Trail, Rocky Run, and So. Shores.

Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
Seven sites proposed along Smith River, Umpqua River, No. Umpqua River, So. Umpqua River and Canton Cr. Nine other sites may be added if acquisition of private lands is feasible.	Ten sites proposed along Smith River, No. Umpqua River, So. Umpqua River, Cow Cr., and Canton Cr. Nine other sites may be added if acquisition of private lands is feasible.	Same as Alternative "C".
Same as Alt. "A", plus the Cattle Cr. area. 4X4 mud runs on some roads in Hubbard Cr. and Yellow Cr. Mtn.	Motorcycle use in specific portions of the Hubbard Cr. and Cattle Cr. area. 4X4 mud runs on some roads in Hubbard Cr.	Motorcycle use at Dompier Creek Landslide.
Same as Alt. "A", plus extension of Susan Cr. Falls Trail and a short trail near Ben Irving Reservoir.	Trail development in Tyee, Ben Irving Reservoir, No. Umpqua River, Silver Butte White Rock, No. Myrtle Cr. Susan Cr. Falls extension and Rock Cr.	Same as Alt. "C", minus No. Myrtle Cr.
Beatty Cr., Myrtle Is., Little River Arch, Tater Hill Landslide and No. Myrtle Cr. are proposed as natural areas. Red Pond is a proposed recreation/environmental education area. Ten additional natural areas are pending suitability studies.	Same as Alt. "B".	Myrtle Is., Beatty Cr., Little River Arch, Tater Hill Landslide, Dompier Cr. Landslide, No. Myrtle Cr. Nineteen sites are pending suitability studies.
Same as Alt. "A", plus Newman Hole, White Rock Trailhead and Cougar Cr.	Part of Wolf Cr. Falls Trail, Chimney Rock Arch, Rocky Run, So. Shores, Newman Hole, White Rock Trailhead, and a geological feature near Chimney Rock.	Same as Alt. "C".

Alternative "A" emphasizes water sports, hunting, fishing and development of facilities having only minimal impact on the commercial timberland base of the Roseburg District.

Alternative "B" promotes recreational use and activities in developed facilities and areas for off-road vehicle use.

Alternative "C" emphasizes dispersed recreational activities and environmental education and natural areas, while providing developed sites and use of off-road vehicles in some areas.

Alternative "D" emphasizes environmental education and natural areas, while providing for dispersed recreation activities and small development structures or facilities.

Table 6 lists the major recreation features associated with each of the land use alternatives. In addition, Appendix V identifies land use allocations associated with recreation areas for each alternative.

By 1990, recreationists will be spending an estimated 63,000 visitor-days on BLM land and 24,000 camper-days in BLM facilities in the Roseburg District. As these recreationists buy gasoline, groceries et al. in their pursuit of fun and relaxation, their expenditures will support the equivalent of 31 full-time jobs and \$204,000 in personal income in the Douglas County economy. All alternatives accommodate the projected level of use, although quality of use and facility development varies with each alternative.

#### Minerals Program

The minerals program includes three major kinds of mineral resources: locatable, leasable and salable.

##### - Locatable Minerals

Locatable minerals include gold, lead, silver, and others that can only be staked and claimed under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. None of the alternatives will have a significant impact on the estimated 500 mining claims located in the District (most are in the South Umpqua and Dillard Planning Units). Each alternative provides opportunity for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources.

The preferred alternative provides opportunity for locatable minerals exploration and development on 420,500 acres (see Appendix V). It includes 1,200 fewer acres than the present situation, primarily for withdrawals in existing or proposed recreation areas or natural areas. The preferred alternative also includes a provision for review of existing withdrawals, which could lead to revocation of the withdrawals, restoring additional lands to mineral entry.

#### -Leasable Minerals

Energy resources, including oil and gas, oil shale, coal, and geothermal resources, may be leased from the Federal Government. The only mineral leases in the District are for oil and gas. Currently 152 leases have been issued covering 187,000 acres of public land in the Drain, North Umpqua and Dillard Resource Areas.

*To meet the decision factor which allows mineral and energy resource exploration and development, while protecting other resource values, the entire District (424,000 acres) is open to exploration in the preferred alternative as well as the other alternatives considered.*

#### - Salable Minerals

Salable minerals include common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, cinders, and clay, which may be purchased from the Bureau of Land Management. The salable mineral program in the Roseburg District consists of several hundred rock pits which are used as sources of rock surfacing material for BLM roads.

As shown in Appendix V, all alternatives provide for salable minerals development. The preferred alternative, like alternatives "A" and "B", provides increased opportunities for expansion of existing quarries as well as new development. Alternatives "C" and "D" constrain both new quarries and expansion opportunities in areas of conflict with amenity resources.

#### Watershed Program

The program includes varying land use allocations and best management practices to meet objectives for each alternative (see Appendix V). All alternatives protect water quality. All alternatives provide for stabilizing existing bare soil areas and reducing soil erosion. In addition, each alternative incorporates the use of best management practices in carrying out BLM activities. These include such actions as locating roads away from streams, designing stream crossings for minimum impact, clearing logging debris from streams, seeding disturbed soil areas, seasonal operating and construction requirements and special techniques to protect fragile soils, compactible soils and other areas of sensitivity.

All alternatives would continue the existing "Memoranda of Understanding" and Special Use Permits for the municipal watersheds of the cities of Canyonville, Myrtle Creek, Riddle, and Drain.

The preferred alternative protects streambank stability and water quality in waterways and municipal watersheds through the application of vegetative buffers (200 feet wide) along Order 3 and larger streams and best management practices. Opportunities to harvest merchantable timber within the buffer strips are also provided, and would be managed on an area control basis. These meet public recommendations and decision factors to improve or maintain water quality in streams, rivers and municipal watersheds, as well as minimize soil loss caused by management activities.

Alternative "A" protects streambank stability and water quality while providing opportunity for harvest of ½ the merchantable timber in streamside vegetation or riparian buffers along Order 3 and larger streams (buffer width 200 feet).

Alternative "B" protects streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along Order 3 and larger streams with vegetative buffers 200 feet wide.

Alternative "C" protects streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along Order 3 and larger streams with vegetative buffers at least 250 feet wide.

Alternative "D" protects streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along all streams by vegetative buffers ranging from 150 feet wide in drainage headwaters to over 400 feet wide along major streams.

#### Wildlife Program

The wildlife program centers on providing a variety of habitats through a mixture of different vegetative communities. Since the abundance and distribution of wildlife species are related to the amount and the arrangement of suitable habitat, primary attention has been given to the following habitats: riparian areas, young vegetative communities (0-20 years), mature forest stands (120-200 years) and old growth forest stands (over 200 years).

Nest sites and essential habitat of the bald eagle and Columbian white-tailed deer are protected in all alternatives. These two species are the only known federal threatened and endangered animals in the Roseburg District.

For other species, each alternative reflects different levels in the amount and arrangement of habitat. During this planning period (the next decade) there will be minimal impact on habitats of the Roseburg District. However, if the alternatives were carried out for several decades (4-5), the age class distribution and mix of vegetative communities would vary substantially. This would benefit some groups of wildlife species, but could reduce populations of other species groups. The short- and long-term effects of each alternative on the

habitat quality and quantity for different wildlife species groups will be analyzed in the Timber Management EIS. See Appendix V for acres allocated to wildlife for each alternative.

The preferred alternative provides a variety of vegetative communities and wildlife habitats to reflect both public comments and decision factors. Although focusing on habitat for species which prefer young vegetative communities over a majority of BLM lands, the preferred alternative also provides 38,000 acres of habitat for species which prefer mature and old-growth communities. This includes visual corridors, riparian areas, old growth blocks, and spotted owl areas, which are planned to be managed in conjunction with other activities adjacent to these areas on an area control basis.

Upland game bird habitat and deer and elk forage would be available throughout the District land base.

Nest trees and adjacent habitat of ospreys and other raptors would be protected.

Two of four recommended Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) are included in the Wildlife Program for protection of essential bald eagle habitat: the Brad's Creek and Golden Bar Wildlife Areas (see page 34).

Riparian areas would be protected by 200 foot buffers along Order 3 and greater streams. Timber harvest will occur within a portion of the riparian areas, but will be designed to provide habitat structure important to cavity dwellers and protect aquatic habitat important to watershed, fisheries and other resources. Riparian and visual areas would also provide a corridor connecting mature and old growth blocks within these areas.

In response to public comments on wildlife habitat for the northern spotted owl, and the decision factor to protect habitat of important wildlife species, the preferred alternative provides habitat for 20 pairs of owls. Habitat for 18 pairs would be managed and protected according to the guidelines of the Endangered Species Task Force and BLM. Two additional pairs would be protected in habitat areas that do not meet task force guidelines, for the purpose of follow-up study and monitoring. These 20 pairs would be managed on an area control basis. Habitat for at least three other pairs of owls would be maintained within the intensive forest management land base, but in areas for which no harvest is planned during the next decade. As part of the preferred alternative, BLM plans to monitor the variety of spotted owl habitat occurring in the Roseburg District and conduct additional studies on the species.

Alternative "A" emphasizes habitat for species which prefer young vegetative communities. This includes upland game birds and big-game species.

Deer and elk forage would be available throughout the District land base.

Raptor and osprey nest trees would be protected.

Half of the merchantable volume of timber located in identified riparian areas would be left uncut in order to maintain some measure of contribution of riparian and aquatic habitat to watershed, fisheries and wildlife resource values.

Alternative "B" expands habitat provisions of A, but still focuses on habitat for species which prefer young vegetative communities over a majority of the BLM lands. Habitat for species groups which prefer mature and old-growth communities is provided in corridor areas. A corridor of mature and old-growth timber would connect large blocks of old-growth. BLM tracts within the corridor provide cavity dweller habitat and habitat for 17 pairs of northern spotted owls.

Deer and elk forage would be provided over 20% of the BLM land base.

Riparian areas would be protected by 200 foot buffers along Order 3 and greater streams.

Raptor and osprey nest trees would be protected.

Alternative "C" increases the potential for habitat diversity in future years by leaving a greater proportion of the District's land base undisturbed than either Alternative "A" or "B".

This alternative provides greater emphasis on wildlife species that occupy mature and old-growth forests.

Osprey habitat is increased by optimum management of viable habitat. Raptor nest sites would be protected by small buffer areas left uncut. Large areas of old-growth timber would be maintained for 25 pair of spotted owls and provide dispersed habitat for life-cycle needs of other species. Smaller, old-growth areas would provide habitat distributed uniformly across the District.

Riparian management of Order 3 and higher streams would provide optimum wildlife habitat along such streams.

The combination of riparian areas, old growth areas and snags left in certain areas would provide a cavity dweller population at 40% of maximum potential throughout the District.

Big-game forage and cover would be provided throughout the District land base. A minimum of ten years prior to harvesting adjacent units would help distribute forage areas over the District, as well as provide cover needs.

Alternative "D" provides for optimum diversity of habitats for all wildlife species in the Roseburg District.

All osprey habitat would be given optimum protection as would raptor nest sites.

Blocks of old-growth timber would provide habitat for all known pair (56) of northern spotted owls, as well as for other cavity dwelling birds and mammals, and cover for big-game.

Riparian areas would be fully protected along all stream orders to provide optimum wildlife habitat, as well as fisheries and watershed values.

Forage for big-game species would be provided throughout the District land base. In addition, forage and cover distribution would be maximized by providing a 15 year lag-time before harvesting adjacent to a previous clearcut.

The combination of riparian areas, old-growth areas and reserved snags would provide for a cavity dweller population at 60% of maximum potential throughout the District.

Wildlife habitat on Bureau lands contributes numerous social and economic benefits through human interaction with the wildlife resource. Human utilization of the wildlife resource occurs, in part, through the regulated harvest of big-game species, upland game birds and furbearers.

At present, the harvest of deer, elk, bear and upland game birds from Bureau lands in the District results in 27,000 hunter-days supplying, on a direct and indirect basis, a total of 21 full-time jobs to the economy with a total income of nearly \$100,000 annually. Additionally, the pursuit of furbearers for pelts on a District-wide basis has yielded nearly \$5,000 annually from Bureau lands.

Increases are projected by 1990 in the number of hunter-days expended by the population in pursuit of these species. The demand for elk hunting is projected to show a 14% increase in hunter-days; deer, a 6% increase; and upland game birds, a 6% increase.

In addition to the utilization of the game species, the remainder of the animals, referred to as non-game species, are utilized on a non-consumptive basis by the general public (i.e., birdwatching, photography, casual observation et al.). Although no quantitative values are available on income accrued locally, national public surveys indicate the level of interest is high and the demand to maintain these species on public lands is great.

### Fisheries Program

This program includes land allocations and best management practices to meet objectives for each alternative.

All alternatives provide for maintaining or improving habitat for salmon, steelhead and trout on BLM lands.

Each alternative incorporates the use of best management practices in carrying out BLM activities. These include such actions as locating roads away from streams, designing stream crossings for minimum impact, directional felling of timber, no operation of machinery in streams, full suspension of logs when yarding across streams, clearing logging debris from streams, seeding disturbed soil areas, seasonal operating and construction requirements and special techniques to protect fragile soils, compactible soils and other areas of sensitivity.

In addition, all alternatives provide for fish habitat improvement projects on a case by case basis.

The quality of fish habitat is affected by land use practices in each drainage basin. Since the public lands in the Roseburg District occur on only a portion of the total land area, the Roseburg District is precluded from managing stream basins for maximum fisheries production. At best, the District can provide optimum habitat conditions in riparian areas on BLM land through the combination of best management practices, habitat projects and land allocations shown in Appendix V.

*To meet both public comments and the decision factor to protect or improve fish habitat, the preferred alternative protects riparian vegetation, streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas through the use of protective buffers (200 feet wide) along Order 3 and larger streams. Fish spawning, rearing and migrating habitat would be protected by the combination of vegetative buffers and best management practices.*

Alternative "A" protects riparian vegetation, streambank stability and water quality while permitting harvest of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the merchantable timber in streamside vegetation or riparian buffers along Order 3 and larger streams (buffer width 200 feet).

Alternative "B" protects riparian vegetation, streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along Order 3 and larger streams with vegetative buffers 200 feet wide.

Alternative "C" protects riparian vegetation, streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along Order 3 and larger streams with vegetative buffers at least 250 feet wide.

Alternative "D" protects riparian vegetation, streambank stability and water quality in riparian areas along all streams with vegetative buffers ranging from 150 feet wide in drainage headwaters to over 400 feet wide along major streams.

Given the intermingled ownership described earlier, the District cannot ensure greater production of game fish through management of BLM lands alone.

The District can only manage the land it administers so as to not degrade the habitat potential which exists on either bureau, other public, or private lands.

Fish production levels are not anticipated to drop for any of the alternatives. While the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has reported that production could possibly be doubled at some future point if all ownerships were to manage fish habitat at optimum levels, the Roseburg District is not able to predict levels of increase in production associated with the land allocations and best management practices on BLM land for any of the alternatives.

Given similar fish production levels, the economic effects are projected to be the same for all alternatives. At present, 35 jobs and \$207,000 of personal income in the local community are dependent on the production of fish on lands administered by the Roseburg District. By 1990 projected increases in angling effort will boost the local economic effect to 48 jobs and \$284,000 in personal income.

#### Range Management Program

*The preferred and other alternatives considered maintain the existing range management program. Thirty existing grazing leases would continue, and approximately 1,650 animal unit months of forage would be provided each year over 37,800 acres of land.*

*New leases would be considered on a case by case basis.*

*Control of noxious weeds and predatory animals would continue in cooperation with Douglas County and the State of Oregon.*

#### Lands Program

The Lands Program is largely related to realty actions, providing opportunity for rights-of-way and use authorizations that are compatible with BLM resource management activities.

*Both the preferred and other land use alternatives considered provide for land related activities and meet the objectives for managing the various resources. All alternatives are basically the same and provide for the following:*

- Communication sites at Canyon Mountain, Lane Mountain, Tyee Mountain and Yellow Butte;
- Expansion area for Pacific Power and Light 500 kv primary transmission line corridor from Eugene to Medford;
- Administrative transfer of 363.83 acres from the South Umpqua Resource Area to the Umpqua National Forest;
- Title transfer of 145.67 acres of small isolated parcels. They are most suited for agriculture or residential use and include 108.79 acres of O&C, 27.81 acres of CBWR and 9.27 of P.D. land;
- Rights-of-way for energy, utility and transportation facilities including pipelines, powerlines, and roads as they are needed and also to resolve trespass.

#### Cultural Resource Program

The preferred alternative, like the other alternatives considered, protects known cultural resources on 500 acres of public land.

In addition, BLM will continue to conduct inventories as well as clearance surveys in advance of new projects. Where conflicts occur between cultural sites and proposed projects, BLM will follow laws and regulations to avoid unnecessary loss of these values.

#### Visual Resource Management (VRM) Program

The visual resource management program involves designing management activities in a manner that will perpetuate an attractive environment.

Activities conducted by the BLM often involve alterations of the landscape. Management of the visual resources in the Roseburg District is compounded by the checkerboard ownership pattern (the intermingled public and privately-owned lands). With the variety of management practices occurring on mixed ownerships, there are constantly changing and evolving landscapes throughout the District. Each of the land use alternatives provides different management levels for visual resources (see Appendix V).

The preferred alternative emphasizes protection and management of sensitive visual resources, satisfying the decision factors and public input received on the draft alternatives. The primary focus of activity would be on State of Oregon designated scenic areas, to include the following highway corridors: Highway 138 along the North Umpqua River, from Rock Creek upstream to the Umpqua National Forest boundary and segments between Elkton and Sutherlin; Highway 42, segments between Tenmile and the Coos County line; Highway 227, segments between Milo and

Tiller; and Interstate Highway 5, a segment between Canyonville and Canyon Creek Pass. In addition, visual resources would be protected within essential bald eagle habitat and some recreation sites.

Management activities within these areas would be designed to blend with the landscape. Timber harvest will occur over a portion of these areas during the next decade. Activities would include such mitigating practices as combining clearcuts and shelterwood units to screen or reduce visual contrast and controlling clearcut unit size, depending on the degree of sensitivity of a particular viewshed (area visible from commonly travelled routes).

In total, the preferred alternative allocates 22,900 acres, or 6% of the District land base, to three management classes within the VRM program (see Appendix V).

Alternative "A" emphasizes visual resource management on an area totaling 2,800 acres (less than 1% of the BLM land in the Roseburg District) within essential habitat of the bald eagle and some existing recreation sites. Management activities in these areas would be designed to blend with the landscape. Timber harvest activities would include mitigating practices as previously described.

Alternative "B" emphasizes visual resource management on 29,900 acres or 7% of the BLM lands in the Roseburg District. Areas identified in alternative "A" would be included as well as at least a one mile strip along the entire length of Interstate Highway 5 within the Roseburg District; a corridor along the North Umpqua River county road; and, area around Camas Mountain State Park, Susan Creek Falls, and Cooper Creek Reservoir.

This alternative would also provide for protection of the Umpqua River viewsheds, a portion of Putnam Valley along State Highway 38, Scotts Valley, Bear Ridge (west of Roseburg), Newman Hole and Gunter Recreation Site. Management activities for these areas would be less restrictive than those above. Activities would be designed to remain subordinate to the overall landscape character of the area. Timber harvest practices would keep clearcut unit size under 25 acres.

Alternative "C" emphasizes visual resource management on 49,000 acres or 12% of the BLM land in the Roseburg District. Areas identified in alternative "B" would be included as well as a one mile corridor along State Highway 227 (South Umpqua River), the viewshed along all other state highways and most BLM recreation sites.

Alternative "D" emphasizes visual resource management on 98,000 acres or 23% of the District land base. Areas identified in alternative "C" would be included as well as other major county roads, portions of the South Umpqua River, Little River, Rock Creek and Cow Creek drainages, and BLM lands that are viewsheds for residential areas.

Botanical Resources Program

Both the preferred and other alternatives considered protect 1,000 acres for botanical resources classified as sensitive, threatened or endangered.

In addition, subsequent inventories will be conducted to further define population boundaries, essential habitat, and species distribution and abundance, as well as to identify potential impacts from planned activities that might cause adverse impacts.

#### AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides that designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern be given priority in the development of land use plans. The Act defines these as places:

"within the public lands where special management attention is needed (when such areas are developed or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards."

Nominations for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) have been made by the District's resource specialists and members of the public. The nominations were evaluated by an interdisciplinary team of BLM resource specialists and the District Manager to assess their compliance with established criteria. Nominations which met those criteria have been classified as "potential" Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). Eight potential ACECs have been identified in the Roseburg District (see Table 7).

While all potential ACECs were considered for each draft alternative, only those which were compatible with stated goals have been proposed. Table 8 shows the potential ACECs for each alternative. The preferred alternative column identifies potential ACECs recommended for designation.

At present, none of the areas has been designated as an ACEC. Designation is a discretionary decision of the District Manager and will:

- consider present and potential uses of the public land area in question;
- address the relative scarcity of the values involved;
- consider alternatives (means and locations that will allocate the resources to the combination of uses that best serves the public interest);
- weigh long-term benefits to the public against short-term benefits;
- consider views of the public and the overall expressions of public concern.

ACEC designation will occur during the last stage of the planning process, the Decision Phase, after impact analyses have been completed in the Timber Management EIS.

Table 7 Roseburg District Potential Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Drain Resource Area

<u>Potential Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>	
Brad's Creek Wildlife Area	T. 23 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 15	approx.	137
Golden Bar Wildlife Area	T. 25 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 9, 10, 15, 17	approx.	253 <sup>1</sup>
Myrtle Is. Research Natural Area	T. 24 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 20 21		28.28
		Area Total	418.28 Ac.

North Umpqua Resource Area

<u>Potential Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>	
No. Umpqua River & Scenic Area	T. 26 S., R. 2 W., 3 W., approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. each side of river X 7 mi. corridor between USFS boundary and Rock Creek	approx.	1,620
		Area Total	1,620 Ac.

Dillard Resource Area

<u>Potential Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>	
Beatty Cr. Research Natural Area	T. 30 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 25 T. 30 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 31		172.89
		Area Total	172.89 Ac.

South Umpqua Resource Area

<u>Potential Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>	
Bear Gulch Research Natural Area	T. 31 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 7 T. 31 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 1, 12	approx.	220 .
N. Myrtle Cr. (Slideover) Research Natural Area	T. 28 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 33	approx.	480
Tater Hill Research Natural Area	T. 29 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 6, 7 T. 29 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 1		222.50 <sup>2</sup>
		Area Total	922.50 Ac.
		DISTRICT	3,133.67 Ac.

<sup>1</sup>Acreage changed to 217 Ac. due to boundary changes in Preferred Alternative. Note: Original acreage dropped from 353 to 253 Ac. due to math error.

<sup>2</sup>Acreage reduced to 169 Ac. due to boundary changes in Preferred Alternative.

Table 8 Potential Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) by Land Use Alternative

<u>Preferred Alternative</u>	<u>Alt. A</u>	<u>Alt. B</u>	<u>Alt. C</u>	<u>Alt. D</u>
Brad's Creek Wildlife Area	Brad's Creek Wildlife Area	Brad's Creek Wildlife Area	Brad's Creek Wildlife Area	Brad's Creek Wildlife Area
Golden Bar Wildlife Area	Golden Bar Wildlife Area	Golden Bar Wildlife Area	Golden Bar Wildlife Area	Golden Bar Wildlife Area
*	Myrtle Is. Research Natural Area	Myrtle Is. Research Natural Area	Myrtle Is. Research Natural Area	Myrtle Is. Research Natural Area
North Umpqua River Rec. & Scenic Area	---	North Umpqua River Rec. & Scenic Area	North Umpqua River Rec. & Scenic Area	North Umpqua River Rec. & Scenic Area
*	Beatty Cr. Research Natural Area	Beatty Cr. Research Natural Area	Beatty Cr. Research Natural Area	Beatty Cr. Research Natural Area
---	---	Bear Gulch Research Natural Area	Bear Gulch Research Natural Area	Bear Gulch Research Natural Area
*	---	N. Myrtle (Slideover) Research Natural Area	N. Myrtle (Slideover) Research Natural Area	N. Myrtle (Slideover) Research Natural Area
Tater Hill Landslide Research Natural Area	---	Tater Hill Landslide Research Natural Area	Tater Hill Landslide Research Natural Area	Tater Hill Landslide Research Natural Area
<b>TOTAL: 4 Areas</b> Approx. 2,100 Acres	<b>4 Areas</b> Approx. 600 Acres	<b>8 Areas</b> Approx. 3,000 Acres	<b>8 Areas</b> Approx. 3,100 Acres	<b>8 Areas</b> Approx. 3,100 Acres

\*These potential Research Natural Areas are not recommended for ACEC designation in the Preferred Alternative. Their recommended designation as RNAs in the Preferred Alternative sufficiently protects the resource values.

## CONSISTENCY WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAND USE PLANS

To meet the decision factor regarding consistency with state and local land use plans, the preferred alternative was developed to be consistent with the recently adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Douglas County. The Douglas County Planning Department conducted a thorough review of the draft land use alternatives. Their response stated, "Upon evaluation of the County's Comprehensive Plan in accordance with its attempt to satisfy the Statewide Planning Goals, the Roseburg District's Alternative B would appear to best complement the County's stated position." The County's land use plan is currently awaiting review by the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

Draft land use alternatives were also reviewed by other state agencies and local governments. Their concerns have been incorporated into the preferred alternative, to be consistent with Statewide Planning Goals.

The preferred alternative decision factors, listed on page 43, relate directly to a number of the Statewide Planning Goals. The entire planning process is consistent with Statewide Goal 1: to involve citizens in the planning process and Goal 2: to establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions.

The preferred alternative is consistent with Goal 4: to conserve forest land for forest uses. According to the Oregon Forestry Department, it also meets the objectives of the Forestry Program for Oregon, except that of maintaining the maximum commercial forest land base. Only Alternative "A" would meet all objectives of the Forestry Program for Oregon.

The preferred alternative is consistent with Goal 5: to conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources. This includes open space, energy and mineral resources, fish and wildlife habitats, ecologically and scientifically significant areas, state designated scenic areas, watersheds and water areas, historic and cultural resources, recreation opportunities and facilities, and potential wild, scenic or recreation rivers.

In addition, the preferred alternative is consistent with Goal 6: to maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state; Goal 7: to protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards; Goal 8: to satisfy recreational needs; Goal 9: to diversify and improve the economy of the state; Goal 11: to plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development; Goal 12: to provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system; and Goal 13: to conserve energy.

Remaining Statewide Planning Goals are indirectly related to the preferred land use alternative. However, the preferred alternative is believed to be consistent with these goals as well.

Additional discussion and details of the timber management plan on consistency with Statewide Planning Goals will be covered in the Timber Management EIS for the Douglas-South Umpqua Sustained Yield Units.



## **APPENDICES**

## Appendix I Planning Issues

Land use allocations respond to and reflect specific land use and resource management issues identified through BLM inventories, public participation, and coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments. The following major issues helped direct the formation of land use plan alternatives for the Roseburg District. (Note: Planning Criteria contain additional detail. Copies are available at the Roseburg District Office).

### - The Impacts of BLM Land Use Allocation on Local Communities

Allocation of BLM-administered land for timber production, recreation use, wildlife habitats, and other resources will greatly influence employment, income and lifestyles of Douglas County communities. Of constant concern is the amount of available lands and the multiplicity of uses needed to sustain expected levels of timber production, employment and business, as well as provide a variety of resource uses and protect the environment. Not all demands for goods and services available from BLM lands can be satisfied.

### - Timber Supply, Employment and Community Stability

The economic base of Douglas County is largely dependent on the timber industry. The expected decline in timber harvests from private lands during the next decade, and the projected increase in demand for wood products, will place greater demands on BLM lands and resources by local industry seeking an available supply of stumps at competitive prices.

### - Fish and Wildlife Habitat

In providing for a variety of wildlife habitats (to maintain, improve or develop aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species) on lands managed by the Roseburg District, major allocations of land may be needed, including old-growth forest and riparian areas. Threatened, endangered or sensitive plants and animals may also require special land allocations for protection in accordance with the law. Timber harvest and other activities may create or provide habitats for some species while destroying the habitats of others.

### - Recreation

There is interest and concern for the types of recreational uses that will be permitted on BLM land, and the kinds of facilities that should be developed to accommodate use levels to meet forecasted demand. Interests include Research Natural Areas, environmental education areas, trails (foot, equestrian, motor vehicle), water sports areas and campgrounds.

- Off-Road Vehicles (ORV)

Due to topography and terrain features, most ORV use in the Roseburg District is confined to roads. ORV use during wet weather periods may damage natural road surfaces, increase surface erosion, sediment control and road maintenance costs. ORV use must be managed and enforced in accordance with the policy of Executive Order 11644, which requires agencies to designate areas or trails as open, closed or restricted to ORV use.

- Watershed Management

Douglas County communities are interested in and concerned with the quality and quantity of available water, particularly in relation to domestic uses, both individual and municipal. The management of public lands in municipal watersheds is of marked concern.

- Rural Subdivision and Development

Because of the checkerboard pattern of public lands in the Roseburg District, BLM has many neighbors. People living in rural subdivisions or residences adjacent to BLM-managed lands are concerned with the perceived incompatibility of BLM activities and their own land use activities and preferences.

## Appendix II Goals and Objectives of Draft Land Use Alternatives

### Alt. A

#### Emphasize maximum commodity production.

Goal: Emphasize maximum production of timber, minerals, big game, commercial and sport fish, and livestock forage, resolving issues in favor of commodity production.

#### Objectives:

1. Produce the maximum sustained yield of timber on all commercial lands;
2. Keep public lands open for the development of mineral resources;
3. Manage wildlife habitat with particular attention to production of big-game species;
4. Manage aquatic habitat with particular attention to the production of anadromous fish;
5. Offer available forage for domestic livestock production;
6. Keep all public lands and roads open for a variety of recreation uses;
7. Protect municipal watersheds and meet legal requirements for water quality.

### Alt. B

#### Favor production of timber and other commodities while also protecting natural and cultural values.

Goal: Emphasize production of timber and other commodities while accommodating recreation, water quality, wildlife and other resources to the extent such emphasis permits.

#### Objectives:

1. Provide for a high level of sustained yield timber production on all commercial forest lands;
2. Keep public lands open for the development of mineral resources;
3. Emphasize developed recreation opportunities, including the use of off-road vehicles;
4. Provide diverse wildlife habitat based on a system that includes a mixture of all successional stages of vegetation;
5. Protect water quality with particular attention to municipal watersheds;
6. Offer available forage for domestic livestock production;
7. Provide streamside vegetation necessary to maintain fish production;
8. Maintain scenic quality along selected major travel routes.

Alt. C

Favor protection of natural and cultural values while accommodating production of timber and other commodities.

Goal: Emphasize wildlife, water quality, visual, and recreation resources while accommodating timber and other commodity production to the extent such emphasis permits.

Objectives:

1. Provide for the minimum level of habitat diversity which would be likely to maintain viable populations of wildlife and plant species occurring on BLM lands;
2. Maintain water quality along major streams in all basins and in municipal watersheds;
3. Maintain scenic quality along all state and federal highways and selected county roads;
4. Designate and protect selected areas for scientific research and environmental education;
5. Provide for a variety of recreation opportunities, including developed sites and use of off-road vehicles;
6. Produce timber on sustained yield basis where not in conflict with the above;
7. Keep public lands open for the development of mineral resources and offer available forage for domestic livestock production.

Alt. D

Emphasize protection of natural and cultural resources.

Goal: Protect and enhance wildlife, water quality, undeveloped recreation and visual, botanical and cultural resources by resolving issues in favor of natural and cultural values.

Objectives:

1. Provide for an optimum level of habitat which maintains viable populations of all wildlife and plant species currently occurring on District lands;
2. Manage and protect riparian areas, adjacent oversteepened sideslopes and other unstable areas to maintain or improve water quality and fisheries habitat, and contribute to wildlife habitat diversity;
3. Maintain or improve scenic quality;
4. Designate and protect a variety of areas for scientific research and environmental education;
5. Emphasize undeveloped recreation opportunities, restricting intensive facilities and limiting the use of off-road vehicles;
6. Maintain range, minerals and timber production where not in conflict with the above.

### **Appendix III Factors Used in the Selection of a Preferred Alternative**

Decision criteria are measures for evaluating alternatives and selecting, or developing a composite, preferred land use allocation alternative.

Each alternative has been evaluated according to the degree to which it:

#### Timber

- Meets the requirements of the O&C Act (The Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Land Act of 1937) and the long-term objective of increasing sustained yield timber production to meet regional and national needs;

#### Soils and Water

- Minimizes soil loss caused by management activities (including roads) and uncontrolled activities (e.g. off-road vehicles);
- Contributes to the improvement or maintenance of the quality of water in streams, rivers and municipal watersheds, compared to current conditions. Sediment reaching the stream and water temperature changes that occur as a result of management activities will be of primary concern;

#### Recreation and Visual Resources

- Meets the demand for developed and dispersed recreation opportunities identified in the Planning Area Analysis;
- Provides for maintaining the visual quality of the forest landscape in areas of high sensitivity;

#### Fish, Wildlife and Botanical Resources

- Protects, or improves and develops fish spawning, rearing and migration habitat;
- Protects important wildlife habitat;
- Protects or enhances habitat of threatened or endangered plant and animal species;
- Provides for scientific and educational study through such programs as Research Natural Areas;

Energy, Minerals and Lands Management

- Allows energy and mineral exploration and development while protecting other resource values;
- Allows adequate land allocations for communication sites access development and designation of rights-of-way corridors while protecting other resource values;

Socio-Economic Conditions

- Maintains or expands the total level of local employment and personal earnings which are dependent on raw materials, recreation and other use opportunities available on lands administered by the District;
- Maintains or expands the contributions of the District's programs to the local public revenues;

Consistency with State, Local and Other Federal  
Natural Resource Plans, Programs and Policies

- Demonstrates consistency with State planning goals (Land Conservation and Development Commission), local comprehensive plans, and officially approved local resource related plans, programs and policies;
- Demonstrates consistency with other federal agencies' officially approved resource related plans, programs and policies (provides coordinated approaches to regional issues and projects or proposals crossing administrative lines).

Appendix IV Acres Allocated to Intensive Forest Management, Annual Production of Timber, and Annual Local Economic Effects of Timber Production on Lands Administered by the Roseburg District

	Maximum Allowable Cut Presently Attainable
Acres Allocated by Harvest Catagory	
40 MHA (Min. Harvest Age)	391,100
50 MHA	0
60 MHA	0
100/130 MHA	0
250/350 MHA	0
Area Control (Appx. 1/25/Decade)	0
Annual Allowable Cut Volume (MMBF Scribner Short Log Rule)	276
No. of Local Jobs Provided by Harvesting and Processing the Annual Allowable Cut Volume <sup>1</sup>	2,042
Annual Local Payroll Generated by Harvesting and Processing the Annual Allowable Cut Volume (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$29.9
No. of Local Jobs Produced in Other Business Sectors Resulting from Payrolls Created When Allowable Cut Volume is Harvested and Processed <sup>1</sup>	1,960
Annual Local Payroll in Other Business Sectors Created by Harvesting and Processing the Allowable Cut Volume (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$20.3
Ac. to be Harvested Ea. Yr. in the First Decade (1984-1993)	6,390
No. of Local Jobs in Reforestation and Intensive Mngt. <sup>1</sup>	56
Annual Local Payroll in Reforestation and Intensive Management (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$.4

<sup>1</sup>All estimates refer to full-time employment, e.g. two jobs of six-month duration equals one full-time equivalent.

<sup>2</sup>1976-1978 dollars.

Pref. Alt.	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Existing Situation (1972 Allowable Cut)
0	367,700	320,000	222,400	0	0
333,300	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	107,200	381,500
0	0	20,000	31,300	50,600	13,900
0	21,000	12,400	88,600	105,900	0
52,100	0	0	0	0	0
235	266	232	179	89	201
1,739	1,968	1,717	1,325	659	1,487
\$25.4	\$28.8	\$25.1	\$19.4	\$9.6	\$21.8
1,669	1,889	1,647	1,271	632	1,428
\$17.3	\$19.5	\$17.1	\$13.1	\$6.6	\$14.7
5,448	6,064	5,395	4,111	2,117	
48	54	47	28	18	41
.3	\$.4	\$.3	\$.2	\$.1	\$.3

Appendix IV cont'd.

	Maximum Allowable Cut Presently Attainable
No. of Local Jobs Produced in Other Business Sectors Because of Reforestation and Intensive Mngt. on Lands Administered by the Roseburg District <sup>1</sup>	28
Annual Local Payroll Produced in Other Business Sectors Because of Reforestation and Intensive Management on Lands Administered by the Roseburg District (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$2
Public Revenue to the Douglas County Government Attributable to the Harvest of Roseburg District's Allowable Cut Volume (\$1,000,000 in O&C Disbursements)	\$5.1
No. of Employees of Douglas County Government Whose Jobs Depend Upon Public Revenues from the Sale of BLM Timber Obtained from Lands Administered by the Roseburg District	100
Annual Payroll of Douglas County Government Employees Whose Jobs Depend Upon Public Revenue from the Sale of BLM Timber Obtained from Lands Administered by the Roseburg District (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$1.0
No. of Local Jobs Produced in Other Business Sectors Because of County Employment Dependent on O&C Disbursements and the Jobs Created by Disbursements Passed Through to the Local Economy in the Form of Capital Construction or County Support of Local Programs	109
Annual Payrolls in Other Business Sectors Dependent on County Payrolls and Payrolls Created by Disbursements Passed Through to the Local Economy in the Form of Capital Construction or County Support of Local Programs (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$1.3
Total Local Employment Effect of Harvesting the Annual Allowable Cut Volume <sup>1</sup>	4,295
Total Local Payroll Generated by Harvesting the Annual Allowable Cut Volume (\$1,000,000) <sup>2</sup>	\$53.1

<sup>1</sup>All estimates refer to full-time employment, e.g. two jobs of six-month duration equals one full-time equivalent.

<sup>2</sup>1976-1978 dollars.

Pref. Alt.	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Existing Situation (1972 Allowable Cut)
24	28	24	14	9	21
\$ .2	\$ .2	\$ .2	\$ .1	\$ .1	\$ .1
\$4.3	\$4.9	\$4.2	\$3.3	\$1.6	\$3.7
84	96	84	65	32	73
\$ .9	\$1.0	\$ .9	\$ .7	\$ .3	\$ .8
92	105	91	70	35	79
\$1.1	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$ .8	\$ .4	\$ .9
3,656	4,140	3,610	2,773	1,385	3,129
\$45.2	\$51.1	\$44.7	\$34.3	\$17.1	\$38.6





